portion of her territory.

It was then assumed that Mexico was too weak assumption, it was argued that the annexation of Texas would be closed as an important dramatical event, by its declaration of assent to the terms of annexation proposed to it by the United States. This is still the received opinion of a great portion of the press, and it is an opinion sanctioned and ap-proved by a leading statesman of the South and his political friends.

Still the fact must begin to make itself evident to them, as it does to many who hitherto have partaken of this opinion at the North, that the solution of the problem of our first step towards territorial aggrandizement is not yet at hand. We may be opening upon a new chapter of events. We may be on the eve of passing quietly, and almost imperceptibly, into a new course of action, which shall put to rest for some years much of the activity and enterprise of peace, and awaken energies and instincts natural to the human breast, and not wholly foreign to the Anglo-Saxon race.

Two years ago we were quite content to look around upon our already widely-extended borders to view with a feeling of patriotic satisfaction the rapid and unexampled progress of the arts of civili-zation and of peace; to dwell with a natural pride upon the general diffusion of knowledge and religion under the protection of our institutions; and to limit our anticipations, at least for the present generation, to the admission of Florida, Iowa, and Wisconsin into the Confederacy, and the gradual incorporation of the Northwestern Territory into the Union. Now we are too restive and impatient to content ourselves with these narrow limits. We think, talk, and write—perhaps dream—of Texas, Texas—Oregon, Oregon—California—and sweeping the British from the face of the continent.

In the mean time, if the American people are de termined upon this change of habits-if one of those periodical mutations in human affairs, from which the Atlantic world has been long exempt, is about to take place, we may as well be prepared for it. If the alarm is a true one, it would be unpardonable negligence on our part to meet it unprepared; if false, we shall, in preparing ourselves for war, have only done that which the Father of his Country enjoined upon us, and which, in our haste to distribute among the States the surplus revenue which they never should have received, we neglected to

do at the proper time. The Washington correspondent of a morning paper submits two alternatives, either of which he thinks is likely to beget war. To the first of these, which assumes that Great Britain will go the extent of five millions in order to buy a majority in the Texan Congress, it is perhaps not necessary to pay much attention. Such purchases can never be made openly. Indignant virtue takes the alarm, and, aiding the natural impulse to do good by a rapid calculation of the present advantages to be derived. culation of the greater advantages to be derived from an honest course over one so flagrantly dishonest, enables weak human nature to resist the evil. To the second alternative, which is, that annexation takes place by the popular voice, and that Mexico, stimulated and encouraged by England, not by any direct assurance of aid, but by the hostile attitude question, will proceed to repossess herself of a porginning of the end may arise.

exico has a force, under General Arista, upon the Rio Grande. The line she appears determined to take is within the limits of Texas. A collision between the American and Mexican troops may take place upon this ground, for Texas will not vield this portion of the territory, and the American Government has already placed at its disposal a naval force to co-operate on this point, and has stationed in reserve a force of eighteen companies of dragoons and infantry ready for action if the tocsin

It is one of the anomalies in affairs of Government to see how a distant and comparatively unimportant spot often rivets the attention of the whole Christian world, while it almost appears to overlook its nearer and more immediate interests. Thus, during the past twenty years, England, France, Russia, and the German Confederacy have occupied themselves, by turns, with the affairs of Greece, of Spain, of the Levant, of Algiers, of India, and of the Pacific Isles. Yet there were some thirty millions of people in England, as many in France, t number in Russia and Germany, and we do not venture a very bold assertion in saving that in neither of these countries is government yet exactly perfect, nor the social system yet so organized as to produce as much comfort and happiness to all its component parts as it might do. Still it seems that novelty is as desirable in grave matters as it is in those of a lighter nature.

The brokers in Wall street, when they have sufficiently run upon all the well known stocks, generally seek out the most distant and the most rotten tions they can find—the more worthless the better-out of which they make a new and clean pack, and the bystanders eagerly join with them in the game. So politicians, when all is peace and quietness at home, go to the very verge of the southern or western horizon, and thence bring in a new theme for prolific debates, speeches, and di-plomatic notes, and the people, pleased with the novelty, follow their movements with an eager gaze and all-absorbing stare. But there is a li both these operations. Pay day comes round. The game cannot be kept up indefinitely. Its denoue nent sometimes enable those who begin it to retire from the table with their pockets filled, but some imes an unexpected reverse of fortune awaits them and they go down in the ruin they have brought bout them. Who can tell where the great game f war, if once begun, may lead?

HARDSCRABBLE .- This is the name of an agricultural set-HARDSCRABLE.—This is the name of an agricultural setliement, on the waters of the Arkansas river, near the lease of
lie Rocky Mountains. It consists of about 25 families, old
appers and hunters, who have built houses and devoted
lemselves to agriculture. They all have Indian wives of the
lanke tribe, they being much preferred to the Indians of the
plains, who are nearest to them. They raise considerable
quantities of corn, which they trade to the Indians for furs,
robes, and other articles. The Indians parch the corn, and
bruise and pound it into meal in skin bags, and then make
bread out of it. The settlers in Hardscrabble have no mills
except a few indifferent hand mills, with which they grind
corn for their own use. These men are very expert riflemen. a few indifferent hand muss, with which they give their own use. These men are very expert riffemen, ractissed in Indian usages and warfare, and consider elves fully competent to defend themselves against all the a tribes of that region, if they should be attacked by who visit them or pass through their settlemen [St. Louis New Era.

AUTION.-A little girl died vesterday from the effect of

WASHINGTON. Liberty and Union, now and forever, one

SATURDAY, JUINE 14, 1845.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS, WITH REFERENCE The article from the New York "Evening Post,"

which occupies the preceding column, characterized by a national and elevated spirit, presents a body of reflections which, coming directly home to the business and bosoms of all its intelligent readers, cannot fail to make a deep impression upon them. The Evening Post is, as our readers generally

are well aware, a paper of long standing; its politics, like those of several of the particularly eminen members of the party now ascendant in the Gene and contemptible a Power to resist or to meet such a declaration of war by any other course than the ral Government, originally high-toned Federal most quiet submission. And, proceeding upon this have in the course of time, without any material change of position, become high-toned Democratic whereby the Post, with the distinguished men referred to, have become the habitual supporters of a party, some of whose principles they condemn no less than we, who have never been otherwise than opposed to ultraism of all sorts. It is a feature in the character of the Post, however, that it will not lend itself to every wild project that may present itself in the name of "the party," or, being presented by others, may be adopted by it. The "Post" has been, therefore, the consistent opponent of the scheme for the "annex ation" of Texas, which it denounced as mercenary in its origin, corrupt in its progress, anti-national in its motives, and portentous in its probable consequences. 'The warnings of the "Post" were, as we all know, disregarded by its political friends and associates, who, leaping at one bound over the bar. and by the employment of every means of persuasion. purchase, and seduction, in obtaining a majority of one vote in the Senate of the United States in favor of the measure of "annexation." The now apprehended consequence of that ill-omened action of the Senate is the subject of the article which we copy to-to him in his latest letter. We could not believe day from the "Post," and which we were the more gratified to find there, from having seen, in some late articles-admitted, as we now perceive, inadvertarticles—admitted, as we now perceive, madvert-ently into its columns—reason to apprehend that of the Union, with a mental reservation of the righ upon the "annexation" question, to mere senseless party clamor, or the still more senseless love of excitement and rage of acquisition, which the Post, we are sorry to say, too truly designates as "instincts natural to the human heart and not foreign good opinions of the honorable portion of society.

Right manfully has the Post come forth, at this uncture to speak plain truth to its readers; to when at a distance, prophetically announced; and, to exhort them to brace up their courage to meet the worst that can befall them. This indulgence of a passion for territorial aggrandizement; this hankering after the property of our neighbors; this "instinct" of the Anglo-Saxons, who are_as General HAMILTON once said in a much-applauded speech at a Texan festival-" the greatest land robbers in existence;" this "quitting our own to stand on foreign ground," so solemnly protested against by Washington, whose admonition on this subject became, twenty years ago, the key-note of the "Democracy," with General Jackson at their head-the Post shows clearly enough to its readers tion at least of her territory, earnest attention must zumas," nor yet in a great lottery for the distribube given. It is here, and in this way, that the beday of reckoning must come. A war-debt of hundreds of millions is to be created; and the General Government cannot, as some other Governments surprised by "the profound solicitude" expressed have done, contract debts which they do not mean to pay. This debt, when created, must be paid, be raised in the same way to pay the interest upon man would needs be. it, to the amount of tens of millions annually. This war with Mexico, supposing it to begin and end with her, may, as the Post shrewdly hints, serve to fill the pockets of a score or two of contractors and hangers-on upon the Government, but and involve in ruin many important interests of

> The knowledge that such will be the effect, to a Dayton. greater or less extent, of a war with any foreign Power, makes its due impression on the mind of the "Post," as it must do on the mind of every man who is at once intelligent and honest-by which personal interest in war, or in the particular object for which war is to be waged. In the maintenance tive. One of the great vices of the Texan scheme, the iniquity and false pretences of which, however doubted before, are now undergoing daily develop- last.—Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette. ment and shameful confirmation, is, that it has put the choice of the alternatives of peace or war be-The destinies of this country have been fearfully week says: put at hazard, by a heartless combination of ambitious politicians and interested speculators; and the great body of the respectable, and orderly, and congreat body of the respectable, and orderly, and contented population, are to bear the consequences, impassable.
>
> "Many of the mob at the Menomonee bridge were arm

the country.

the public prosperity.

We are glad that the Evening Post has fairly put the question, which we trust will be fairly met by the journals of its own party: "Who can tell where the great game of war, if once begun, may lead?"

The "Union" comments strongly upon the assaults made in the English newspapers upon the conduct and character of the United States. There burnt on Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and are many newspapers in England similar to many in this country—some good, some had, some indiff. in this country—some good, some bad, some indifferent. We have seen column upon column of abuse, denunciation, vaporing, rant, bombast, and nonsense poured fourth in certain American news-

The "Union" directs attention to the circumstance that the proclamation of President Jones, of Texas, calling the Convention of the 4th of July, exhibits a "double aspect." He calls the Convention "for the purpose of considering the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States. and any other proposition which may be made con erning the nationality of the Republic."

lowa .- On the 21st ultimo a bill was passed by ne branch of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Iowa which provides for submitting to a second vote of the people the draught of a State Constitution which was lately rejected by them. The vote was yeas 11, nays 1. This bill was made the order of the day in the other House (of Representatives) for the 29th ultimo.

INTEREST ON THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE DEBT .-There seems to be a firm and determined resolve in of the August interest. We learn from Harrisburg that the following counties have notified the State Treasurer of their determination to comply with his circular of the 24th ultimo: Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Chester, Lehigh, Delaware, and Fayette. These counties will pay into the State Treasury over five hundred thousand dollars. The Commis sioners of Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, and Tioga have given notice to their collectors in their respective counties, to pay all moneys over they shall have collected before the 15th of July next, and in several others attention has been called to the subject .- Pennsylvanian.

We are not surprised that a man who would (as Mr. Birney has done) avow himself willing to take an oath to support the Constitution, and yet declare his determination to disregard certain parts of tha instrument, should be willing to promote a servile insurrection, or to deprive individuals of property guarantied to them by the Constitution and Laws. This political abolitionist aspires to be the Presiden of the Union, and yet admits that he would knowassociates, who, leaping at one bound over the bar-riers of the Constitution, and resolutely turning their We should be sorry to suppose that all abolitionists pack on all their former doctrines and professions on are so unscrupulous; but yet they must know that, the same subject, succeeded, by the power of party, to wrest the slave from his owner, or to overthrow the institutions of the South, would be a violation of law and of justice.

From the publications made pending the late Presid ential election, in relation to Mr. Birney, we had ceased to respect him as an honest but misguided man; but we confess that we were not prepared to that any man of intelligence, and especially one who aspires to become "a leader in Israel," would avow the Post had sacrificed its own sound judgment, to violate such parts of it as he might think proper What safety would there be in permitting such man to testify before a court or jury? We have not seen the letter of Mr. Birney, but if it contain se atiments such as are imputed to him in the above extract, he has certainly sacrificed all respect for the

ABSURD GRANDILOQUENCE.—'The following res juncture to speak plain truth to its readers; to lution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the point out to them the danger at hand, which it had, (City of New York on Monday last:

"Whereas the Common Council has learned with great satisfastion of the arrival in this metropolis of Gen. Robert Armstrons, the personal friend and companion of the patriot Jackson; and whereas the eminent public services of General Armstrong, his long devoted attachment to the institutions of his country, his signal services in the late war, justly endear him to his countrymen as one who has well earned their esteem and lasting regard; and whereas, while we may point with propriety and satisfaction to the public services, moral worth, and private virtues of the distinguished stranger referred to, as a soldier, a statesman, and citizen, his arrival among us, on his passage to a foreign country, is increased in interest from the fact that he is the particular and chosen friend of the venerable sage of the Hermitage, and has received at his hand honors that have not been conferred upon another; and whereas, entertaining the most profound solicitude for the safety of General Armstrong on his voyage, and holding him as we do, in common with his countrymen, in high estimation, as the representatives of the city of New York, we bid him welcome: Therefore,

"Resolved, That a committee of three from each Board be "Whereas the Common Council has learned with gree

appointed, in conjunction with his Honor the Mayor and the President of each Board, to wait ou General Armstrong and tender to him the respects of the City Government, and such hospitality as will make his sojourn among us agreeable."

Now, we believe Mr. Armstrong is a very re spectable private gentleman, who will be as much for his safe voyage to Liverpool by the wise men of Gotham, and as much annoyed by the absurd and can only be paid by taxes upon the People; terms of eulogy employed by them, and imputations of merit which only the most eminent services to terms of eulogy employed by them, and imputations and, indeed, before it can be created, money must the country could justify, as every other modes

If the fathers of the city will play the fool and th sycophant, they have no right to do so by rendering ridiculous a gentleman who has never done them any wrong .- New York Courier and Enquirer.

The Governor of Ohio has issued his proclamation, according to carry it on will grind the face of the people, ing to law, notifying that the following new banks are author rized to proceed to the business of banking : Commercial Bank, Cincinnati; Exchange Bank, Columbus; Franklin Bank, Cincinnati; City Bank, Cleveland; Dayton Bank,

The train of cars that left Baltimore on Tuesday morning for Cumberland ran over a cow, and was delayed some time. In re-connecting the cars they came suddenly together, and a passenger, name not given, who was standing on the outside we mean who is uncorrupt, unbiassed by direct of one of the cars, fell and had one of his legs badly crushed.

HARVEST. Harvest is almost here, and our farmers ar of essential rights and interests, we know that such the wheat crop of Berkeley will turn out better this year than years ago, "unfortunately for us," offered to limit considerations as these, however powerful, must for many years past. Indeed, we have been blessed, so far, which has no law. There are cases of collision ties. We have had several very refreshing rains in the last the 54th degree clear and unquestionable, he does week or two—enough, as we have been informed by several not inform us. of our farmers, to make the wheat. We understood from a gentleman a few days since that there had been no rain of any ed by State Executives of a disposition to meddle consequence at all in Clarke county since the 4th of March in questions of national politics when a better dis

The good people of MILWAUKIE, in Wisconsin Territory who have for some time been quarrelling about their bridges yond our control. It is in the hands of Mexico. who have at length come to blows. The Sentinel of Thursday

jealousies; the people on either side of the river were fearful that their neighbors were doing too well."

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.-The dwelling-he

nonsense poured fourth in certain American newspapers against the people and Government of Great Britain. We suppose certain of the English newspapers think that "turn about is fair play," and give in return a touch of the same quality. And yet this harms nobody but the persons engaged in such a disreputable business. Neither Sir Robert Peel nor Mr. Polk regard these "paper pellets of the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the most part "mere sound and the brain," for the persons engaged in the carelessness of property-holders. It is easy to perceive that an early and abundant supply of water and a more vigilant eye would have saved millions of dollars of property now utterly wasted, and would have exempted thousands of families to resign. His recantation was taken before a clergyman, which makes it good for life,—Balt. Pat.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

We learn from the New Orleans Picayune of the 1st instant that the steamship McKim arrived at that place from Texas on the preceding day, bringing Galveston dates to the 28th, and Houston to the

27th of May.

The United States squadron had sailed from Galreston. The new sloop of war St. Mary's (report ed to be one of the fastest sailers in the American Navy) was despatched on the evening of the 24th May for Vera Cruz, and on the 27th the three other vessels comprising the squadron sailed on a cruise down the Gulf. It is supposed to be Com. STOCK Ton's intention to look in at Corpus Christi, Brazos Santiago, and perhaps other points on the coast.

Mr. Wickliffe, the late Postmaster General, sailed in the Princeton, and the fleet was expected to reurn to Galveston in the course of ten days.

The recommendation of President Jones for electing Delegates to a People's Convention is said to meet with general favor, except in the West, and it is thought that in that section the people will give

way and make choice of delegates. The Houston Star of the 24th May, after me tioning a previous rumor that Mexican troops were

oncentrating at San Luis Potosi, goes on to say : "Within a few days we have received intelligence from a respectable source that these troops have approached the Rio Grande, and that it is now currently reported in Mexico that they are existing circumstances: to be stationed east of that river. It is said that the Mexican Government is determined to take possession of the country west of the Nueces, and when the measure of annexation is consum mated, she will appeal to the world, and declare that, as the territory west of the Nueces is in possession of her troops, the claim of Texas to it is void Information has recently been received at Corpus Christi which indicates that Mexico is playing a deep scheme of treachery. We are happy to state here that arrangements have been made to obtain accurate information of the move ments of the Mexican forces, and it is believed that our Government will be prepared to repel any incursion of Mexican troops into the dispu

ed territory." It is supposed that Com. Stockton's visit to Corous Christi and that vicinity has something to do

LETTER FROM MR. CALHOUN.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, in reply to a le er from the citizens of Mobile, inviting him to visit hat city, addressed them a long letter in relation to the important matters that came under his charge whilst Secretary of State. With regard to Oregon

"The absorbing character of the negotiation reference to Texas did not so engross my attention as to neglect that of Oregon. As soon as the former was sufficiently despatched, and the business of the Department brought up, I entered on house was so much burnt as to require to be rebuilt. Woods that. I left it in an unfinished state, and, as it is street, from Diamond alley to Water—five entire squares—is still pending, I am not at liberty to speak of the course I took in reference to it; but I trust, when it comes to be made public, it will not be less successful in meeting your approbation and that of the country generally. It is a subject not withou great difficulties; and I feel assured I shall be pardoned for expressing a hope that it may be conducted by those to whose hands it is entrusted to finish the negotiation so as to bring it to a successful and satisfactory termination, and thus avoid an appeal to arms. Neither country can possibly gain any thing by such an appeal, or can possibly de-sire it, if it can be honorably avoided."

OREGON

We have just had a conversation with one of the hardy pioneers who went over the Rocky Mounains with the Oregon Emigrating Expedition in 1842. He remained the following winter in Ore-gon, but did not like the country, and left next spring or California, where he intends to make his perma-

He says Oregon is a remarkably hard country to make a living in. The soil is generally steril and rocky, though there are some good valleys and tains snow-covered at all seasons; and, though the winters are mild for the latitude, the summers are cold and frosty. The nights are cold at all seasons the breezes from the snowy mountains chilling th atmosphere in the absence of a vertical sun. cannot be raised at all, except a very small, frostdefying kind, and the crops are generally light, while here is little or no chance for internal navigation. What the look is for harbors and external commerce he world already knows.

Our informant says a majority of the emigrants to Oregon are disappointed and dissatisfied with the country, and many of them leave as soon as possile for California .- New York Tribune.

The address of Governor STEELE to the Legisla ture of the State of New Hampshire is in several respects a curious document. We do not wish to nterfere with the affairs of a neighboring State, and shall therefore not comment upon it. About half of it is devoted to the discussion of the Tariff, which he considers as the mere creature of "designing po liticians," for the promotion of their own ends-" an Independent Treasury"—the Annexation of of the postmasters by the new law having cut off the usual mode of transmitting subscriptions to papers, the Postmaster Texas, and the Oregon question. In regard to the latter he says that he does not doubt that "our rights to that country are clear and unquestionable;" and he adds, "nor have I heard a single doubt from any American (until after the British Ministry asserted their claim) of our right not only to the 49th degree of latitude, but to the 54th. busily engaged in their preparations to meet it. We believe He, however, admits that our Government some our claim to the 49th degree. How they could sometimes be disregarded. There is a necessity much more abundantly than some of our neighboring coun- have made this offer, if they considered our claim to

This speech is one of the many examples affordcretion would have taught them to confine themselves to the affairs of their own State. There are occasions on which it is pertinent and highly proper for a State Executive, in addressing his own Legislature, to allude to topics of great public interest, depending on the action of the National Govern-ment. But unless it can be done more successfully than in the present case, it would be the part of prudence to let those subjects alone. [Boston Daily Advertise

Cheap Travelling North.

The following statement of cheap travelling to Montreal is taken from the American Traveller: and this statement, low as it is, is higher on some part of the route than the reality From New York to Albany the fare or charge for passage only 25 cents! and a good berth included, only 50 cents! From Albany northward we are not familiar, but presume the Traveller is, as it is always, quite at home in such matters : "CHEAP FARE .- Persons travelling now-a-days can g

From New York to Albany, 150 miles per steamboat packet-boat thence to Whitehall, 77 miles.......
From Whitehall to St. John's, by steamboat, 150

THE PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS DESTROYED BY FIRE

A little before midnight of Wednesday the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, believed to con-

been communicated by an incendiary. are irreparable.

WORCESTER COUNTY (MD.) PAYING UP!

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT. Annapolis, June 10, 1845.

Are you aware, Mr. Editor, that the Receiver of Taxes in Worcester county has recently paid into the Treasury \$26,000, received by him in that been disavowed by a portion of the Irish press, they (the county for State taxes since the first of January last! meeting) would still "feel assured that in any collision be-

The latest letter from the city of Mexico, received by the last arrival, takes quite a pacific view of

MEXICO, MAY 20, 1845. "This Government having been empowered by Congress to enter into a treaty with the Texan Commissioners, all fears of a rupture between this country and the United States on that score is now

REDUCED FARES -The Long Island Railroad Company have issued a new card of reduced fares. and doubled their trains along the whole line-making the rate generally about 11 cents per mile.

On and after the first of next month newspapers sent to any distance less than thirty miles will be free of postage.

FREDERICK COUNTY BANK .- At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Frederick County Bank, held on the 4th instant, HENRY SCHLEY, Esq., the late able and efficient Clerk of Frederick County Court, was elected Cashier of that old and respectable institution.

PUTTSBURG

The Pittsburg American of Saturday last has the following paragraph:

"We yesterday dived into the heart of the burnt district We waded through the dust ankle deep, and groped our way through an atmosphere also filled with the same element. Few even in the city are aware of the extent of the building going on. It is probably among the remarkable features of the late fire that the stone foundation walls of almost every single lot. The same is the case with Water street, from Market to Grant. On the cross streets the building is not so regular, though here they are also very numerous. One feels lmost at a loss to know where the materials are found for so large and unlooked for a demand. The fire is not yet entirely out. In one or two places we found the blue smoke rising from out masses of brick which had fallen into the cellars."

FROM THE INDIAN COUNCIL. The Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer of the

94th ultimo care .

"The Creeks are now in Council upon matters of im jacent nations. There were, a few days since, eleven of the wild fused to meet them. The Creeks exceedingly regret this, as they have ever shown a disposition to cultivate fri tions with all their neighbors. We were informed that there were about three hundred Creeks, besides numerous other tribes present, among whom were the 'Niowas,' a tribe from the west of the Rocky Mountains, who brought in an enormous pipe to smoke in council with the Creeks."

A correspondent of the Intelligencer writes from the council ground in the Creek Nation on the 13th as follows :

"There are at present deputations from eleven tribe "There are at present deputations from eleven tribes—Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, Delawares, Shawnees, Piankeshaws, Piolies, Caddoes, Kickapoos, and Osages. They commenced regular business yesterday. The principal object is to clear the 'white-path,' and cover over the blood that has been recently spilt by the Creeks and Pawnee Mahaws.

"The Camanches returned an angry answer to the Muscogee messengers, allowing them to escape only with their lives. They said: 'We accept your tobacco, and have smoked it: you have lodged with us all night: take back the warm.

it; you have lodged with us all night; take back the wam-pum and the broken dogs; they are false, and your people have a forked tongue.' It is said and believed that one of the messengers (and the only one who spoke the Camanche lan-guage) played faisely with the Creeks. They (the Caman-ches) further alluded to a meeting this Moon, at the great Salt Plains, with all the prairie tribes, to concert measures of action and defence. This has created concern, on the part of the Creeks particularly.'

REMITTANCES BY MAIL. SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEWSPAPERS.

For the benefit of country subscribers, and our

venience to both the public and the press :

"Money for newspaper subscription, not exceeding \$10 in each case, may be paid to a postmaster for the purpose of be-ing paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office. ing paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any The postmaster is, in such a case, to give the person paying the money a receipt therefor, and to advise forthwith the postmaster, who is to pay said amount of such deposite. Upon presentation of this receipt, the amount is to be paid over. The postmaster receiving the amount is to debit himself therewith in his account, and the postmaster paying that amount is to credit himself therewith in his account of contingent ex-

WONDERFUL LAND SLIDE.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes as follows of a recent land slide at Warsaw, in Ulster county : " Never, within the recollection of our oldest citizens, has vicinity as happened here a few weeks since. On the night most beautiful confusion. What has caused this rupture no one has, as yet, ascertained. Nought was heard of the 'move' decimated. This order Riche refused to execute, and, in the of this mass of matter, save, as one of the neighbors says, he heard the sound of a 'rushing mighty wind.' The first intimation we had of any thing uncommon having taken place was, that the Rondout creek below the slide was, on the followed, the President is said to have been should be a true to the slide was, that the Rondout creek below the slide was, on the followed, the President is said to have been should be a true to the slide with the President should be a said to have been should be a supplied to the slide which the French constitution is said to have been should be a supplied to the slide with the slide which the French constitution is said to have been should be a supplied to the slide with the slide which the slide was the lowing morning, completely dry. On our arrival at the place we found that the earth had broken loose about thirty feet from the stage road leading from Kingston to Wortsboro', running parallel with the road for about a hundred and twenty yards,

the stage road leading from Kingston to Wortsboro', running parallel with the road for about a hundred and twenty yards, forming a chasm at the point where it started of about one hundred feet perpendicular; the whole body containing about sixty acres of land.

"In its passage it crossed the Rondout stream, literally clearing the bed of all obstructions, and depositing its contents to the height of about fifteen feet in the bed of the stream for about one hundred and sixty yards, forming a dam at one dash across the whole stream impervious as masonry could make it. The waters above proved what has always been considered impossible, namely, their powers of running 'up stream.' This it continued to do for the distance of about two miles, to a place called Hixon's dam; where, after finding its level, it recoiled, and, with the help of human hands and its own powers, it forced its passage through the adjoining lands, to find its own channel below.

"While writing this I am informed by one of our oldest inhabitants that a similar occurrence took place about sixty-five years ago."

which have for some time been due, the President toid the former that, as the present disunion of the east and west had been brought about mainly by the machinations of the French Government, no further payments would be made until the feer brough about mainly by the machinations of the French Government, no further payments would be made until the they whereupon, it is said, the French Consul demanded his passports. The French claims at present amount to little short of thirteen millions of Spanish dollars. Disaffection to the President has been still further increased at Port au Prince by the belief that he cherishes an undue partiality for the north, and the apprehension that he intends to remove the seat of government to Cape Haytien.

It is uncertain how much of truth there may be in the above reports, which cannot be verified before the sailing of the Lochiel, (early to-morrow morning:) but, from their general tone, and the precipita

Miss Hannah Cornell, daughter of Henry Cornell, of the Prince, but owes his election chiefly to the alarm o

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, June 10, 1845.

The "Repealers" met last night at Tammany tain the best collection of Paintings in the United Hall in goodly numbers, notwithstanding the exces-States, was consumed by fire, supposed to have sive heat of the weather. As many of the repeal societies in this country have been disbanded in The fire was first discovered beneath the Statue Consequence of the intemperate language of O'Consequence, which was entirely destroyed, with all its contents; and, spreading to the Library room, a large number of pictures were destroyed before they British Lion," the object of the present meeting could be removed. Several pictures of great value was to counteract as far as possible, by resolutions and speeches, the effect of the Liberator's bravado. the valuable Library, chiefly a present from Napoleon Bonaparte, was saved, though considerably in which O'Connell's contemptuous expressions toinjured. The losses of pictures, in many instances, wards us are repudiated, though in a very distant and gingerly manner, as if the writer shuddered at his own temerity in defending this great Republic from the ridiculous aspersions of an individual.

The drift of the resolutions is simply this: The neeting declare their belief that even if the "expressions" (that is the tender phrase) of "one of the most distinguished leaders" of the Irish people had not This gentleman is now appointed collector of that county, and every thing will go on smoothly there. pathies of the Irish people would be with the American cause While they make this somewhat questionable assumption they abstain from administering any thing like a reb O'CONNELL for his many violent attacks upon the character of our people and their institutions. One of their speakers, owever, by way of an offset for this omission, read a resolu tion to the effect that, as war between America and England must, sooner or later, be inevitable, the members of the Association should be equipped and armed as volunteer soldiers, to be placed at the disposal of our State or General Government, to repel any aggression on the part of England, and to maintain the rights and liberties of the people of the United States

A new police ordinance was adopted last evening by cur municipal legislators. The following is an outline of the plan: the city is to be divided into three police districts, with a police court and office in each. Eight hundred policemen are created, who are also to act as lamp-lighters, night-watchmen, and wharf-masters. The superintendent of this force has a salary of fifteen hundred dollars. So defective are our present police rrangements, and so exposed are we to the attacks of ruffians and thieves, that many of our citizens carry weapons of defence about their persons. It is time for a reform of some kind when

such precautions become necessary.

By the arrival of the Eunomus, yesterday, we have received dvices from Rio Janeiro as late as the 1st of May. The Eunomus was boarded off Rio by the United States brig Bainbridge, and a search made for the captain and officers of two American vessels, the Porpoise and the Kentucky, supposed to have been engaged in the slave-trade.

A joint committee was appointed yesterday by our Common Council to tender the hospitalities of the city to Gen. Annstraone, our new Consul to Liverpool, who is at present in this city. Two thousand dollars were appropriated for the relief of the poor Irish and German families rendered destitute by the late fire in Eighteenth street.

There is no longer any doubt expressed here of the intendd removal of Mr. VAN NESS, and the nomination of a new incumbent in the person of Mr. LAWRENCE: The charge will not take place, however, until the first of July. " LAWRENCE has accepted the n NEW YORK, JUNE 11, 1845.

The influx of immigrants at this port still continues. Upwards of two thousand have arrived within the last three days. They may be seen in great numbers in the streets leading to the North river, and before the German and Swiss boardinghouses. They are for the most part a thrifty and well-clad people, though there are some among them, deubtless, who will soon become candidates for our almshouses. The majority, however, leave the city for the West soon after their arrival. Immense shipments of immigrants from Bremen and other European ports tribes represented, but the Camanches and Pawnees have reare expected the present season. We have abundant proof

A country merchant complains in one of the papers of the existence of a sort of mercantile inquisition in this city, which, under the name of an "agency," exercises a direct surveillance over all the business men of any note in the country. Voluminous records are kept, giving, in alphabetical arrangement, an account of the standing, credit, and mer-cantile history of the thousands of merchants and tradesmen doing tution is liberally sustained by merchants here and elsewhere. who are interested in receiving reliable intelligence of the responsibility of their country customers. That often done, and mistakes are made, in carrying out this system, is very probable; but the best proof of the advantages attached to it is in the manner in which it has been sustained by the parties interested. Traders-who bring their trunks full of letters here are often surprised at being unable to procure any credit; while others, who come unsupplied with the mendations of friends, are as much surprised at being offered the credit which they did not expect. There are branches of this establishment in our other great cities, but our country visiters do not seem to be generally aware of its

The Great Western, which sails to-morrow, will take favorable accounts of the state of our cotton market, which has not as yet been affected by the fall of prices in Liverpool. Among the pussengers by this steamer are Mr. Annstrance. own benefit, we publish the subjoined article on the new Consul, and son, Messrs. Patters and Sanguithe subject of remittances by mail to newspaper aree, the distinguished vocalists, and Anderson, the elever ragedian. Our port is at present crowded with vessels, and reights are ruinously low. The money market continues t be well supplied; but there has been no improvement in prices at the Stock Board. Yesterday Messrs. LEAVITT and OAKLEY left town for Illinois, to attend to letting the contracts for the Illinois Canal.

We had a succession of profuse thunder showers this re ing : but at present the "blaze of noon" is almost intolerable, tecost of the Jews, all the synagogues are open for the cere-

PROM HAYTI.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette CAPE HAYTIEN, MAY 25, 1845.

President PIERAULT arrived here this afternoon from Port au Prince with but a small escort : and, judging from the rumors accompanying his return, which has been rather unexof the 3d of May last, a large tract of land, comprising a por-tion of the farms of J. H. B. Dimond and Jas. G. Bruyn, far from satisfactory. On his arrival at Port au Prince he is broke loose, and was carried by the force of its own gravity said to have ordered the troops of that place to march upon about one hundred and sixty yards, carrying with it fruit trees the Spanish frontiers, giving the command to Gen. Richemand various others of large area. and various others of large size, some still standing in their upright position, others torn from their beds and scattered in

Pierault was not the choice of the people, or rather of the Council of State and higher officers of the army at Port and town of Chemung, New York, aged about 16 years, was sion by Herard which prevailed at the time of Guerrier's drawned on Monday evening last while attempting to cross the Chemung river on horseback.